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**Breeding Records from Southern Illinois.**—In connection with Biological Survey field work during the season of 1909 I visited a number of localities in southern Illinois and among the bird notes gathered on this trip the following seem to be worthy of record.

***Rallus elegans*.** KING RAIL.—At Shawneetown, June 18, a King Rail was seen a number of times around a small marshy pond in the river bottoms. It was quite tame and ran about near me, uttering a loud *keck-keck*. After walking about in the grass awhile I started two young ones, which doubtless explains the tameness of the parent.

***Buteo lineatus*.** RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.—Several pairs breed in the swamps at Olive Branch. A female collected there on May 18 is referable to the typical subspecies.

***Strix varia*.** BARRED OWL.—An adult female was collected at Olive Branch, May 18.

***Dryobates villosus auduboni*.** SOUTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Fairly common in the swamps at Olive Branch where a specimen was collected May 17. This form has not previously been recorded from Illinois.

***Sturnella magna argutula*.** SOUTHERN MEADOWLARK.—This subspecies is common throughout southern Illinois; a specimen was taken at Olive Branch.

***Chondestes grammacus*.** LARK SPARROW.—This bird is of very local distribution in southern Illinois; it was seen only between Cobden and Lick Creek, where several pairs were noted May 22.

***Lanius ludovicianus migrans*.** MIGRANT SHRIKE.—Shrikes are quite scarce in the extreme southern part of the State, but are rather common on the prairies about Coulterville. A specimen taken there and one at Odin are referable to *migrans*. One was seen at Olive Branch and two at McClure.

***Helinaia swainsoni*.** SWAINSON'S WARBLER.—This bird was observed several times at Olive Branch (May 15–20) and at Reevesville (June 21, 22) but unfortunately no specimens were secured. The birds were identified first by their songs and later by the aid of a field glass.—ARTHUR H. HOWELL, *Washington, D. C.*

**Notes from Eastern Ohio.**—On February 6, 1905, when the temperature was unpleasantly close to the zero mark, a Holboell's Grebe was brought to me by several boys to identify. They had picked it up in an alley in an exhausted condition. The boys took it up to the Court House tower and pitched it out into space, expecting to see it take wing and fly away, but the poor bird fell upon the roof of the building and, rolling off, struck the ground and was killed by the fall.

On May 11, 1909, while taking a few minutes in the evening to look for warblers in my favorite woods, I encountered my first Prothonotary Warbler. It flew directly at me, avoiding my face by a few inches, and lit almost at my feet. For fully twenty minutes I had the pleasure of studying it at close range.

A farmer living near here has trapped and shot 40 hawks, nearly all being Red-tails, on his farm within the past year. Another farmer living in this county has destroyed nearly as many recently. I have noticed a diminution in their numbers this winter.

On March, 1907, a Whistling Swan was shot by Frank McCombs, near Cadiz, and on the 22d of the same month another was shot by W. E. Mong, near Scio, this county.

In a conversation once with Dr. Beal, of Scio College, the author of the Beal local option law, he told me of talking with a guide in northern Michigan who claims once to have counted thousands of "Wild" Pigeons lying dead upon the shore of the lake. A great storm had swept over the lake a few days before, and the guide stated to the Doctor, who was spending his vacation in that region at the time, that the shore of the lake was literally covered with the bodies of the dead birds for a great distance.

Delbert Burdett, a farmer living near Cadiz, who has pointed out to me the nesting places of the Redstart, Pileated Woodpecker, and other rather rare birds, claim to have seen a great flock of Passenger Pigeons in September, 1898. He was at work cutting timber near St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, sixteen miles from Cadiz, when a flock of "thousands" of Pigeons suddenly appeared, and in alighting, covered a field several acres in extent. A number of old farmers saw the birds, and all agreed they were "Wild" Pigeons. I questioned Mr. Burdett very closely regarding the occurrence, and have every reason for believing his story is correct.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gerke, of Rayland, Jefferson County, Ohio, captured a Snowy Owl in their barn on May 9, 1909. This is a decidedly late date for this owl to be found in eastern Ohio.—HARRY B. McCONNELL, *Cadiz, Ohio.*

**New Records for the State of Washington.**—I wish to report the following records for the State of Washington:

**Dendragapus obscurus richardsoni.** RICHARDSON'S GROUSE.—This bird is reported by S. E. Piper of the Biological Survey as being not uncommon in the lateral cañons of Snake River during the breeding season. So far as known they leave this locality before the first of October. Mr. Piper has hunted these birds and has made "some good bags." Unfortunately I have been unable to locate his specimens.

**Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus.** WESTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.—Two adult males in breeding plumage were taken in a wheat field in the Touchet Valley near Prescott, Walla Walla Co., on June 16, 1908. These specimens are in my possession.

**Junco montanus.** MOUNTAIN JUNCO.—A female of this species was taken by R. E. Snodgrass at Pullman, Whitman Co., October 11, 1902. This specimen is in the Washington State College Museum. The species was determined by H. C. Oberholser.

**Certhia familiaris montana.** ROCKY MOUNTAIN CREEPER.—A specimen taken at Prescott, Walla Walla Co., Dec. 26, 1908, was determined by W. H.